What is claimed:

1. An antisense nucleic acid molecule complementary to mRNA of a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, nucleotides 16-912 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 97-912 of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO;2, nucleotides 16-594 of SEQ ID NO:2, and nucleotides 97-594 of SEQ ID NO:2.

2. A cell comprising the antisense nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

3. An expression vector comprising the antisense nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

4. The expression vector of claim 3 wherein the expression vector is selected from the group consisting of a plasmid and a virus.

5. A cell comprising the expression vector of claim 3.

6. A method of decreasing expression of a human platelet F11 receptor in a host cell, said method comprising introducing the antisense nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 into the cell, wherein said antisense nucleic acid molecule blocks translation of said mRNA so as to decrease expression of said human platelet FII receptor in said host cell.

7. A ribozyme having a recognition sequence complementary to a portion of the mRNA of a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, nucleotides 16-912 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 97-912 of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO;2, nucleotides 16-594 of SEQ ID NO:2, and nucleotides 97-594 of SEQ ID NO:2.

8. A cell comprising the ribozyme of claim 7.

9. An expression vector comprising the ribozyme of claim 7.

10. The expression vector of claim 9 wherein the expression vector is selected from the group consisting of a plasmid and a virus.

11. A cell comprising the expression vector of claim 10.

12. A method of decreasing expression of a human platelet F11 receptor in a host cell, said method comprising introducing the ribozyme of claim 7 into the cell, wherein expression of said ribozyme in said cell results in decreased expression of said human platelet F11 receptor in said cell.

13. A method of screening a substance for the ability of the substance to modify human platelet F11 receptor function, said method comprising:

introducing a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, nucleotides 16-912 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 97-912 of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO;2, nucleotides 16-594 of SEQ ID NO:2, and nucleotides 97-594 of SEQ ID NO:2 into a

host cell;

expressing said human platelet F11 receptor encoded by said nucleic acid molecule in the host cell;

exposing the cell to a substance; and

evaluating the exposed cell to determine if the substance modifies the function of the human platelet F11 receptor.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein said evaluation comprises monitoring the expression of human platelet F11 receptor.

15. A method of obtaining DNA encoding a human platelet F11 receptor, said method comprising:

selecting a DNA molecule encoding a human platelet F11 receptor, said DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 16-912 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 97-912 of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ D NO:2, nucleotides 16-594 of SEQ ID NO:2, and nucleotides 97-594 of SEQ ID NO:2;

designing an oligonucleotide probe for a human platelet F11 receptor based on the nucleotide sequence of the selected DNA molecule;

probing a genomic or cDNA library of an organism with the oligonucleotide probe; and

obtaining clones from said library that are recognized by said oligonucleotide probe, so as to obtain DNA encoding a human platelet FII receptor.

16. A method of obtaining DNA encoding a human platelet F11 receptor, said method comprising:

selecting a DNA molecule encoding a human platelet F11 receptor, said DNA molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 16-912 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 97-912 of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, nucleotides 16-594 of SEQ ID NO:2, and nucleotides 97-594 of SEQ ID NO:2;

designing degenerate oligonucleotide primers based on the nucleotide sequence of the selected DNA molecule; and

utilizing said oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction on a DNA sample to identify homologous DNA encoding a human platelet FII receptor in said sample.

17. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human platelet F11 receptor, said nucleic acid molecule encoding a first amino acid sequence having at least 90% amino acid identity to a second amino acid sequence, said second amino acid sequence having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:3, amino acid residues 28-299 of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, and amino acid residues 28-193 of SBQ ID NO:4.

18. A DNA oligomer capable of hybridizing to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, nucleotides 16-912 of SEQ ID NO:1, nucleotides 97-912 of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO;2, nucleotides 16-594 of SEQ ID NO:2, and nucleotides 97-594 of SEQ ID NO:2.

19. A method of detecting presence of a human platelet FII receptor in a sample, said method comprising:

contacting a sample with the DNA oligomer of claim 18, wherein said DNA oligomer hybridizes to any of said human platelet F11 receptor present in said sample,

forming a complex therewith; and

detecting said complex, thereby detecting presence of a human platelet F11 receptor in said sample.

20. The method of claim 31 wherein said DNA oligomer is labeled with a detectable marker.